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RUDIMENTS

of

CONSTRUCTIVE

ET Y M O L O G Y

and

SYNTAX.

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PREFACE.

In the following epitome, little originality is assumed. The principles are nearly the same with similar compilations.—The form or dress only is different or new.

A concise and clear definition has been attempted; accompanied with exemplifications, designed to lead the pupil, by easy and imperceptible steps, to a perfect comprehension of the rudiments of the English language. In both of these, a natural and easy collocation has been particularly regarded.—The utility of a beautiful or pleasing arrangement, in books adapted for children, is evident. The manner, proportion, or appearance of all objects in nature, when conformable to certain principles of beauty, pleases; and when neglected or violated, offends the eye. Thus,

*" a beautiful edition, which strikes the eye, wins upon the mind, and, by that innocent charm, invites the reader's attention *.* On the contrary, where this is sacrificed to the niggardly consideration of compressing, as much as possible, the contents of a book into a small compass, confusion takes place of perspicuity; deformity of beauty; and, in some degree, the improvement of the mind, to the sordid thrift of paper.

The editor, in compliance with custom, has placed the parts of speech in the usual order of article, substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection: but it will unquestionably be an advantage to take the verb last in order; the pupil will, thereby, be fully prepared to investigate its nature.

In proceeding with the definitions of each part of speech, it will be requisite to exercise the pupil's capacity, by parsing the exemplifications:

First, on the article and substantive; distinguishing whether the article be definite or indefinite; and, in the first, or two first lessons, noticing the number only of the substantive; in the two next lessons, the number and gender; and, in the following lessons, whether it be common or proper, what number, and gender; requiring him to form the substantive into both numbers.

* Rollin.—Belles Lettres.



With very young children, or those of slender abilities, it will be necessary to mark, with a pencil, such substantives only as express sensible and familiar objects: reserving to the last those that are abstract or mental.

Then, on the article, substantive, and adjective; pointing out the adjective, forming it into the three degrees of comparison, and noticing, as before, the attributes of the substantive.

Next, on the article, substantive, adjective, and pronoun; particularizing the person, number, case, and gender of the pronoun; and also declining it.—These may be previously underlined with a pencil in the miscellaneous exemplifications.

To these may be added, progressively, the prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, and adverbs.

While the pupil is attaining a facility in distinguishing the kinds of words thus far, he may commit to memory the conjugations of the active and neuter verbs; and, when able to conjugate any verb in the same manner, he may parse the exemplifications on the verb and participle, which admit of every inflection.*

* The passive conjugation is merely introduced to accommodate those who teach the verb after that manner. The future tense, in the subjunctive mood, is admitted for the same reason; though, properly speaking, there is no such tense in that mood.—The auxiliary *shall* or *will*, associated with the subjunctive form of the verb, is a solecism; and therefore much better omitted.

He, lastly, enters upon the miscellaneous exemplifications, defining every word; where he will further observe, to shew to what substantive every adjective is applied, and supply it where not expressed. To distinguish the person, number, case, and gender of pronouns; form their different inflections; and, either in this or a future stage, point out their antecedents, or the substantives to which they belong, and supply them where not expressed. To specify, also, the mood, tense, person, and number, of the verb; its subject or nominative case; whether it be active or neuter; and, if active, what is its object or accusative case;—reciting at the same time, the first person singular of the present, imperfect, and perfect tenses in the indicative mood; the present tense in the infinitive mood; and the active and passive participles. Thus,

<i>Present tense,</i>	<i>I love;</i>
<i>Imperfect,</i>	<i>I loved;</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	<i>I have loved;</i>
<i>Infinitive,</i>	<i>To love;</i>
<i>Participle active,</i>	<i>Loving;</i>
<i>———— passive,</i>	<i>Loved.</i>

It is hoped this minute method of parsing (which is not introduced here as new, or with the intention of dictating to masters, but is recommended as useful, to parents, or those unacquainted with the method of schools) will not be thought trifling or contemptible. A gradual and perfect elu-

education of the first principles of science, when done in a rational and consistent manner, is of the highest importance. The habit of stepping before the understanding, or, in other words, of inculcating science to children before they be sufficiently acquainted with its rudiments, has been, and perhaps is too much the case in the department of tuition. When instruction is conveyed in too precipitate a manner, when the judgment of the pupil is anticipated, and he is hurried along the path of science, the little eminences or beacons, scattered on the road, to enlighten him on the obscure parts of his journey, are unperceived or neglected. Hence, the pupil is impeded in his progress; the difficulties caused by want of information, become insuperable or painful; and he is obliged, by continual recurrences, to travel over the same ground.

After the student has committed the rules of syntax to memory, and before he proceed to correct false construction, let him, as an exercise of the greatest consequence, learn to supply the ellipsis in them, where any occur. Nothing will imprint the meaning of the rules more effectually, explain them more perfectly, or reduce them more readily to his comprehension. It is strongly recommended that he go over them more than once in this way, till he can recite them with ease. No time will be sacrificed, but, on the contrary, much gained by this method. In the same manner he should be conducted to a knowledge of the paren-

thesis, by underlining parenthetical words or clauses in the miscellaneous exemplifications, or in some suitable book. He should also (when he has attained sufficient knowledge to enable him) acquire a habit of converting, with facility, transposed sentences to their natural order, according to the rules of position.

He will by these means proceed naturally to the development of the language; acquire a perfect knowledge of its construction; and be able, with great ease, to go through the exercises of false English.

The figures affixed in the margin of the exercises, to indicate the errors in each line, appear to have this advantage; that the rules, by so frequent a reference to them, will become familiar, and the memory retain them more permanently. At the same time it will exercise the ingenuity of the pupil; and oblige him, where two or more errors occur in the same line, to discover under what rule they fall; and thus imperceptibly lead him to the art and habit of distinguishing—an acquisition of no small importance to the young scholar.

The editor has often extended his examples to a more than sufficient length for the sake of presenting the mind with an apt or useful moral precept, which may tend to "season the mind with the maxims of truth," to teach obedience, modesty, gratitude, charity, temperance, prudence, justice, sincerity, diligence,

benevolence, and religion;—being firmly persuaded that without these the name of science is an empty sound.

He has also endeavoured, in the selection of sentences for examples and exercises, to exhibit, to the pupil, the graces of language: by which he is prompted to a cultivation of the mind; not restrained in ignorance, or allured to puerility. The opinion of the editor differs from those who prefer trite or vulgar sentences, from the idea that such are best adapted to the capacities of children. He humbly thinks, that if pure language, or graceful diction, were constantly presented to the pupil, his infant genius would infallibly imbibe a taste for its beauty, his mind expand to the precepts it conveyed, and thereby a correct and elevated judgment be established. For want of this, the mind grovels in mental obscurity and ignorance; or rises only, by extraordinary efforts, or self-taught discernment.

The editor has made part of his selections from Dodsley's celebrated "*Economy of Human Life*;" "*The Loves of Othniel and Achsah*," a sacred romance; and "*Robertson's Introduction to Polite Literature*." The rest have been casually collected, as opportunity offered, or memory suggested. The authorities were thought of no consequence, and have, therefore, been omitted, where they would have occurred inconveniently.

The little performance, here presented to the public, is an attempt, chiefly intended to remedy the inconvenience of a crowded and confused collocation; but utility has not been sacrificed to novelty or innovation—the method, here pursued, is, it is presumed, constituted on a rational basis.

What has hitherto been done in this science, by the late Bishop of London, Dr. Priestley, &c. does honour to their literary and critical abilities. A single glimpse of the present epitome will not convey an idea of superceding those useful and valuable tracts. It is here presumed, only, to conduct the pupil to those more ample portals of the temple of letters; to secure their young footsteps from error; and to strew their path with flowers.





RUDIMENTS.

O

There are the following ten kinds of words
in the English Language.

Article,
Substantive,
Adjective,
Pronoun,
Verb,
Participle,
Adverb,
Conjunction,
Preposition,
Interjection.

A

Article.

Articles are

a,
an,
the.

A or AN is used in unlimited significations, and is termed indefinite (*a*); THE, in a particular or limited sense, and is termed definite article.

A stands before words beginning with a consonant; AN before words beginning with a vowel, and H not aspirated(*b*).

NOTES.

(*a*) A has an unlimited signification, and means one, with some reference to more; as, "this is a good book," i.e. one among the books that are good. "He was killed by a sword," i. e. some sword. Johnson.

The definite article is used to define or point out the particular person or thing we are speaking of.

"The science of which we are speaking is grammar." When

NOTES.

When a substantive is expressed without article, it denotes not one out of many, but the whole species; "man" includes all men, and does not particularize one. "The man" defines a particular person, known or spoken of before.

Proper names, as Charles, Mary, Pope, Barbauld, London, Manchester, rarely use the article, except in such a form as,

A Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Daniel.
Shakspeare.



S

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the
ash
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to
nar
one

tre
to
nar
on

The nominative and accusative cases are always alike.

The possessive denotes property or possession, and is expressed by the apostrophe.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Man,	Men,
<i>Poss.</i>	Man's,	Men's,
<i>Acc.</i>	Man ;	Men.
<i>Nom.</i>	Sister,	Sisters,
<i>Poss.</i>	Sister's,	Sisters',
<i>Acc.</i>	Sister ;	Sisters.

NOTES.

(c) Any word that can be made the subject of discourse is a substantive.

Any word that expresses the name of an object which we can see, hear, taste, smell, or feel, is a substantive.

A substantive common, is any word that may be applied to several things of the same species ; as the word tree, may be applied to the oak, the ash, the elm, the walnut, the fir, or any other tree ; but a substantive proper can only be applied to one object, there being no other of the same name ; as the word London, is applicable only to one town.

NOTES.

(d) Substantives ending in ch, sh, ss, or x, make their plural by adding es: as church, churches; bush, bushes; glass, glasses; fox, foxes. Others ending in ce, ge, se, or ze, make their plural by adding s: as face, faces; age, ages; horse, horses; prize, prizes. Others ending in f, or fe, change them into ves: as calf, calves; wife, wives. Except hoof, roof, dwarf, handkerchief, wharf, brief. Staff makes staves.

Substantives ending in y after a consonant, change y into ies; as mercy, mercies. After a vowel they take only s; as day, days.

Some substantives have no singular, as scissors: some have no plural, as silver.

☞ When the pupils have committed the text of the articles and substantives perfectly to memory, and read over the notes, let them exercise their capacity in distinguishing those two parts of speech, by parsing the exemplifications on articles and substantives; and let them carefully particularize the attributes of each; and so on, successively, with every other part of speech—taking care to be perfect in one, before they enter upon another.



Adjective.

An adjective is a word that describes what quality, quantity, or number a substantive is of; and is known by placing the word *person* or *thing* after it.

Adjectives, by changing their terminations, express different states of being, or degrees of comparison; i. e. positive, comparative, and superlative.

An adjective, in the comparative degree, ends in *er*, or has the word *more* before it; the superlative ends in *est*, or has the word *most* before it (*e*).

NOTE.

(e) The following adjectives are formed irregularly.

<i>positive.</i>	<i>comparative.</i>	<i>superlative.</i>
good,	better,	best.
bad or ill,	worse,	worst.
little,	less,	least.
much or many,	more,	most.
near,	nearer,	nearest or next.
late,	later,	latest or last.
far,	farther,	farthest.
old,	elder,	eldest.

Pronoun.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a substantive; and, like substantives, has three cases; the nominative, possessive, and accusative; and relates to person (*f*), number, and gender.

FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	I,	we,
<i>Poss.</i>	mine* or my,	ours or our,
<i>Acc.</i>	me;	us.

compounds.

myself, ourself; ourselves.

NOTE.

(*f*) Pronouns of the first person, denote the person or persons speaking. Those of the second, denote the person or thing spoken *to*. Those of the third, denote the person or thing spoken *of*.

* Mine and thine are used in the solemn style, before words beginning with a vowel, or *h* not aspirated.

SECOND PERSON.

S.

P.

Nom. thou,

ye or you,

Poss. thine or thy,

yours or your,

Acc. thee ;

you.

compounds.

thysself, yourself ; yourselves.

THIRD PERSON.

Nom. he,

they,

Poss. his,

theirs or their,

Acc. him ;

them.

compounds.

himsself,

themselves.

Nom. she,

they,

Poss. hers,

theirs or their,

Acc. her ;

them.

compounds.

hersself,

themselves.

.....

*S.**P.**Nom.* it,

they,

Poss. its,

theirs or their,

Acc. it ;

them.

compounds.

itself,

themselves.

Nom. who,*Poss.* whose,*Acc.* whom.*Nom.* whosoever.*Poss.* whosoever.*Acc.* whomsoever.*Nom.* one,

ones,

Poss. one's,*Acc.* one ;

ones.

compound.

onesself.

Nom. other,

others,

Poss. other's,

others',

Acc. other ;

others.

Nom. which,
Poss. whose,
Acc. which.

whoever.
 whatever.
 whatsoever.

<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>
this,	these.
that,	those.



Verb.

A verb is a word which expresses the action(*g*), or the suffering of some person, or thing; and may be known by placing a personal pronoun before it.

Verbs are active, passive, or neuter.

A verb that expresses action, with a substantive or pronoun of the accusative case after it, is active(*h*); and a verb that expresses action, without a substantive or pronoun of the accusative case after it, is neuter(*i*).

NOTE.

(*g*) Action is of two kinds, sensible and ideal. A sensible action may be perceived by the eyes, and is caused by some bodily organ. An ideal action is perceived and-caused by the mind;—I eat, I run, express sensible actions;—I think, I dream, denote actions of the mind.

Verbs signifying either of these kinds of action are denominated ~~verbs~~ active or neuter.

Verbs of suffering, are passive, and take the neuter verb TO BE, in any of its forms, before them.

There are five moods, or ways of using the verb; the indicative, the imperative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive(*k*).

NOTES.

(*h*) "Active verbs, are such as do not only signify doing or acting, but have also nouns following them, to be the object of the action or impression: thus, to love, to teach, are verbs active; because we can say to love a person, to teach a child.

(*i*) "Neuter verbs also denote an action; but are distinguished from active verbs, in that they cannot have a noun following them: such are to sleep, to go." Encyc. Brit. "Act. verb."

(*k*) The indicative mood declares or affirms something, or asks a question.

The imperative mood bids, commands, intreats, or permits.

The potential implies power, possibility, liberty, will, or necessity.

The subjunctive expresses doubt or uncertainty.

The

There are five tenses or times (*l*); the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, and the future(*m*).

Some of these moods and tenses are expressed by the verb itself, and sometimes by the assistance of auxiliary verbs, which serve as signs.

The

NOTES.

The infinitive expresses the action or being in an unlimited sense, without using either number or person, or having a nominative case before it; and is known by having the sign *to* before it, either expressed or understood.

(*l*) The present tense expresses the action as happening at the time it is mentioned.

The imperfect denotes the time past indeterminately.

The perfect denotes the time past, determinately.

The pluperfect denotes the time past, previous to some other point of time.

The future denotes the time to come.

(*m*)  Make the learner understand the etymological meaning of these terms.

The auxiliary signs are do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should, and the preposition to.

To is a sign of the infinitive mood.

May, can, must, might, would, could, should, and their inflections, mayest, canst, mightest, wouldest, couldest, shouldest, are signs of the potential mood.

Though, although, if, unless, until, whether, except, before, ere, provided, lest, whatever, whatsoever, whoever, whosoever, whosesoever, whomsoever, and suppose, when they express uncertainty; also words that express wishing, and precede a verb, are signs of the subjunctive mood.

Do, and its inflections dost, doth or does, are signs of the present tense.

Did, and its inflection didst, are signs of the imperfect tense.

Have, and its inflections hast, hath or has, are signs of the perfect tense.

Had, and its inflection hadst, are signs of the pluperfect tense.

Shall and will, and their inflections shalt and wilt, are signs of the future tense.

Verbs are declined with three persons ; and have two numbers, the singular and plural.

NOTES.

The subject or nominative case of a verb, is the word or words from which the action, expressed by the verb, proceeds ; and generally comes before the verb ; and is always either a substantive or pronoun, except where the infinitive mood or a sentence serves as nominative case to the verb :

“ To err is human, to forgive—divine.”

The object or accusative case of a verb, is the word or words which receive the action, effect, or meaning of the verb ; and is always either a substantive or pronoun, and generally follows a verb active.

All substantives are of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second, when spoken *to*.

“ Wave your tops, ye pines.”

CONJUGATIONS.

Active and neuter verbs, except the verb *to be*, are conjugated in the following manner.

To Love.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

I love or do love,
thou lovest or dost love,
he loveth or loves, or doth or does love ;

plural.

we love or do love,
ye love or do love,
they love or do love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I loved or did love,
thou lovedst or didst love,
he loved or did love ;

V E R B.

..b..b..b..b..

plural.

we loved or did love,
 ye loved or did love,
 they loved or did love.

P E R F E C T T E N S E.

singular.

I have loved,
 thou hast loved,
 he hath or has loved ;

plural.

we have loved,
 ye have loved,
 they have loved.

P L U P E R F E C T T E N S E.

singular.

I had loved,
 thou hadst loved,
 he had loved ;

plural.

we had loved,
 ye had loved,
 they had loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

singular.

I shall or will love,
 thou shalt or wilt love,
 he shall or will love ;

plural.

we shall or will love,
 ye shall or will love,
 they shall or will love.

Imperative Mood.*singular.*

Love, do thou love, or love thou ;

plural.

love, do ye love, or love ye.

NOTE.

“ *Let*, commonly called a sign of the imperative
 “ mood, is properly a verb in that mood ; as in the
 “ example, *let him love* ; the meaning is, permit or
 “ suffer him to love : *let*, therefore, seems to be a
 “ verb of the imperative, and *love* of the infini-
 “ tive mood ; the sign, *to*, being understood,
 “ though not expressed.”

Ash.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

I must, may, can, would, could, or should
love ;

thou must, mayest, canst, wouldest, couldest,
or shouldest love ;

he must, may, can, would, could, or should
love :

plural.

we must, may, can, would, could, or should
love ;

ye must, may, can, would, could, or should
love ;

they must, may, can, would, could or should
love.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I must, might, would, could, or should have
loved ;

thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or
shouldest have loved ;

he must, might, would could, or should have
loved :

plural.

we must, might, would, could or should
have loved ;

ye must, might, would, could, or should
have loved ;

they must, might, would, could, or should
have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

If I love or do love,
if thou love or do love,
if he love or do love ;

plural.

if we love or do love,
if ye love or do love,
if they love or do love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I loved or did love,
if thou loved or did love,
if he loved or did love ;

VERB.

p

plural.

if we loved or did love,
 if ye loved or did love,
 if they loved or did love.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I have loved,
 if thou have loved,
 if he have loved ;

plural.

if we have loved,
 if ye have loved,
 if they have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I had loved.
 if thou had loved,
 if he had loved ;

plural.

if we had loved,
 if ye had loved,
 if they had loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

singular.

If I shall or will love,
if thou shall or will love,
if he shall or will love;

plural.

if we shall or will love,
if ye shall or will love,
if they shall or will love.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

About to love.

Participles.

ACTIVE; Loving. PASSIVE; Loved.

*To be.***Indicative Mood.**

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

I am,
thou art,
he is;

plural.

we are,
ye or you are,
they are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I was,
thou wast,
he was;

plural.

we were,
ye or you were,
they were.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I have been,
thou hast been, -
he hath or has been;

plural.

we have been,
ye have been,
they have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I had been,
thou hadst been,
he had been;

plural.

we had been,
ye had been,
they had been.

FUTURE TENSE.

singular.

I shall or will be,
thou shalt or wilt be,
he shall or will be;

plural.

we shall or will be,
 ye shall or will be,
 they shall or will be.

Imperative Mood.*singular.*

Be, do thou be, or be thou ;

plural.

be, do ye be, or be ye.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

I must, may, can, would, could, or should
 be ;

thou must, mayest, canst, wouldest, could-
 est, or shouldest be ;

he must, may, can, would, could, or should
 be :

plural.

we must, may, can, would, could, or should
be ;

ye must, may, can, would, could, or should
be ;

they must, may, can, would, could, or
should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I must, might, would, could, or should
have been ;

thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or
shouldest have been ;

he must, might, would, could, or should
have been :

plural.

we must, might, would, could, or should
have been ;

ye must, might, would, could, or should
have been ;

they must, might, would, could, or should
have been.

Subjunctive Mood,

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

If I be,
 if thou be,
 if he be ;

plural.

if we be,
 if ye be,
 if they be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I were,
 if thou wert,
 if he were ;

plural.

if we were,
 if ye were,
 if they were.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I have been,
 if thou have been,
 if he have been ;

plural.

if we have been,
if ye have been,
if they have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I had been,
if thou had been,
if he had been ;

plural.

if we had been,
if ye had been,
if they had been.

FUTURE TENSE.

singular.

If I shall or will be,
if thou shall or will be,
if he shall or will be ;

plural.

if we shall or will be,
if ye shall or will be,
if they shall or will be.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been.

FUTURE TENSE.

About to be.

Participles.

ACTIVE; Being. PASSIVE; Been.



THE PASSIVE CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

I am loved,
thou art loved,
he is loved ;

plural.

we are loved,
ye or you are loved,
they are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I was loved,
thou wast loved,
he was loved ;

plural.

we were loved,
ye or you were loved,
they were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I have been loved,
 thou hast been loved,
 he hath or has been loved ;

plural.

we have been loved,
 ye have been loved,
 they have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I had been loved,
 thou hadst been loved,
 he had been loved ;

plural.

we had been loved,
 ye had been loved,
 they had been loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

singular.

I shall or will be loved,
 thou shalt or wilt be loved,
 he shall or will be loved ;

plural.

we shall or will be loved,
ye shall or will be loved,
they shall or will be loved.

Imperative Mood.

singular.

Be loved, 'do thou be loved, or be thou
loved;

plural.

be loved, do ye be loved, or be ye loved.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

I must, may, can, would, could, or should
be loved;

thou must, mayest, canst, wouldest, could-
est, or shouldest be loved;

he must, may, can, would, could, or should
be loved:

plural.

we must, may, can, would, could, or should
be loved ;

ye must, may, can, would, could, or should
be loved ;

they must, may, can, would, could, or
should be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

I must, might, would, could, or should
have been loved ;

thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or
shouldest have been loved ;

he must, might, would, could, or should
have been loved :

plural.

we must, might, would, could, or should
have been loved ;

ye must, might, would, could, or should
have been loved ;

they must, might, would, could, or should
have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

singular.

If I be loved,
if thou be loved,
if he be loved ;

plural.

if we be loved,
if ye be loved,
if they be loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I were loved,
if thou wert loved,
if he were loved ;

plural.

if we were loved,
if ye were loved,
if they were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I have been loved,
if thou have been loved,
if he have been loved ;

V E R B.

—•••••

plural.

if we have been loved,
 if ye have been loved,
 if they have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

singular.

If I had been loved,
 if thou had been loved,
 if he had been loved;

plural.

if we had been loved,
 if ye had been loved,
 if they had been loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

singular.

If I shall or will be loved,
 if thou shall or will be loved,
 if he shall or will be loved;

plural.

if we shall or will be loved,
 if ye shall or will be loved,
 if they shall or will be loved.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

About to be loved.



IRREGULAR VERBS.

Regular verbs are such whose terminations, in the imperfect and perfect tenses, end in *ed*.

Irregular verbs differ from this rule, in the following manner.

CLASS I.

present and future tenses.	imperfect tense.	perfect and pluperfect tenses, & passive particip.
arise	arose	arisen
bake	baked	baken baked
bear	bare bore	born
bear	bare bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten beat
begin	began begun	begun
bid	bade bid	bidden bid
bite	bit	bitten bit
blow	blew	blown
break	brake broke	broken broke
chide	chid	chidden
choose chuse	chose	chosen
cleave	clave clove cleaved cleft	cloven cleft

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense.

perfect and pluperfect
tenses, & passive particip.

climb

climbed

climbed

cling

clang clung

clung

come

came

còme

crow

crew

crowed crown

dare

durst dared

dared

die

died

dead

do

did

done

draw

drew

drawn

drink

drank drunk

drunken drunk

drive

drave drove

driven

eat

ate

eaten

fall

fell

fallen

fling,

flang flung

flung

fly

flew

flown

fold

folded

folden folded

forsake

forsook

forsaken

freeze

froze

frozen

get

gat got

gotten got

give

gave

given

go

went

gone

grave

graved

graven graved

grow

grew

grown

heave

hove heaved

hoven heaved,

help

helped helpt

helped helpt

hew

hewed

hewn hewed

hide

hid

hidden hid

hold

held

holden held

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense.

perfect and pluperfect
tenses, & passive particip.

know	knew	known
lade	laded	laden laded
lie	lay	lain
load	loaded	loaden loaded
melt	melted	molten melted
mow	mowed	mown mowed
owe	owed	owed
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang rung	rung
rise	rose	risen
rive	rived	riven
rot	rotted	rotten
run	ran run	run
saw	sawed	sawn sawed
see	saw	seen
seeth	sod seethæd	sodden
shake	shook	shaken shaken
shave	shaved	shaven shaved
shear	shore sheared	shorn
shew	shewed	shewn shewed
show	showed	shown
shine	shone shined	shined
shrink	shrank shrunk	shrunk
shrive	shrove	shriven
sing	sang sung	sung
sink	sank sunk	sunk
slay	slew	slain

—•••••—

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense.

perfect and pluperfect
tenses, & passive particip.

slide	slid slid	slidden
sling	slang slung	slung
slink	slank slunk	slunk
smite	smote	smitten
snow	snowed	snown snowed
sew	sewed	sewed sewn
sow	sowed	sown sowed
speak	spake spoke	spoken
spin	span spun	spun
spit	spat	spitten
split	split	split splitted
spring	sprang sprung	sprung
steal	stole	stolen stole
sting	stang stung	stung
stink	stank stunk	stunk
straw	strawed	strawn strawed
strew	strewed	strewn strewed
strow	strowed	strown strowed
stride	strid, strode	stridden strid
strike	struck	stricken struck
string	strang strung	strung
strive	strove strived	striven strived
swear	sware swore	sworn
swell	swelled	swollen swelled
swim	swam swum	swum
*swing	swang swung	swung
take	took	taken

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense.

perfect and pluperfect
tenses, & passive particip.

tear	tare tore	torn
thrive	throve thrived	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
tread	trod trode	trod trodden
wash	washed	washed
wax	waxed	waxen waxed
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove weaved	woven
win	wan won	won
wreath	wreathed	wreathen wreathed
wring	wrang wrung wringed	wrung
write	wrote writ	wrote writ written
with	withed	writhen

CLASS II.

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense.

perfect and pluperfect
tenses & passive particip.

abide	abode	abode
awake	awaked awoke	awaked awoke
bend	bended bent	bended bent
bereave	bereaved bereft	bereaved bereft
beseech	beseached be- sought	beseached be- sought
bide	bode	bode

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense

present and pluperfect
tenses, & passive participles

bind

bound

bound bounden

bleed

bled

bled

bless

blessed blest

blessed blest

breed

bred

bred

bring

brought

brought

build

buildd built

buildd built

buy

bought

bought

burn

burned burnt

burned burnt

catch

catched caught

catched caught

clothe

clothed clad

clothed clad

creep

creeped crept

creeped crept

curse

cursed curst

cursed curst

deal

dealt

dealt

dig

digged dug

digged dug

dream

dreamed dreamt

dreamed dreamt

drop

dropped dropt

dropped dropt

dwel

dwelled dwelt

dwelled dwelt

feed

fed

fed

feel

felt

felt

fight

fought

fought

find

found

found

flee

fled

fled

freight

freighted fraught

freighted fraught

gild

gilded gilt

gilded gilt

gird

girded girt

girded girt

present and
future tenses.

imperfect tense

perfect and pluperfect
tenses, & passive participi

grind
hang
have
hear
keep
lay
lead
leap
leave
lend
lop
lose
make
mean
meet
mix
pass
patch
pay
quit
reave
rend
say
seek
sell
send
shoe

ground
hanged hung
had
heard
kept
laid
led
leaped leapt
left
lent
lopped lopt
lost
made
meant
met
mixed mixt
passed past
patched patcht
paid
quitted quit
reaved reft
rent
said
sought
sold
sent
shoed shod

ground
hanged hung
had
heard
kept
laid lain
led
leaped leapt
left
lent
lopped lopt
lost
made
meant
met
mixed mixt
passed past
patched patcht
paid
quitted quit
reaved reft
rent
said
sought
sold
sent
shoed shod

present
future t

shoot
sit
sleep
smell
speed
spell
spen
spill
stand
stick
stop
sweat
sweet
teach
tell
thin
wee
wet
win
work
wring

present and
future tenses

imperfect tense.

present and pluperfect
tenses, & passive particip.

shoot

shot

shot

sit

sat sate

sat sitten

sleep

slept

slept

smell

smelled smelt

smelled smelt

speed

sped

sped

spell

spelled spelt

spelled spelt

spend

spent

spent

spill

spilled spilt

spilled spilt

stand

stood

stood

stick

stuck

stuck

stop

stopped stopt

stopped stopt

sweat

sweated sweat

sweated sweat

sweep

swept

swept

teach

taught

taught

tell

told

told

think

thought

thought

weep

wept

wept

wet

wetted wet

wetted wet

wind

wound

wound

work

worked wrought

worked wrought

wring

wringed wrung

wringed wrung

CLASS III.

present and
future tenses.

burst

cast

cost

cut

hit

hurt

knit

let

put

read

rent

rid

set

shed

shred

shut

slit

spread

thrust

imperfect tense.

burst

cast

cost

cut

hit

hurt

knit

let

put

read

rent

rid

set

shed

shred

shut

slit

spread

thrust

present and pluperfect
tenses, & passive particip.

burst

cast

cost

cut

hit

hurt

knit

let

put

read

rent

rid

set

shed

shred

shut

slit

spread

thrust



Participle.

Participles are derived from verbs, and are active or passive.

Active participles always end in *ing*.

If the present tense of the verb end with *e*, the *e* is omitted, when formed into the active participle, and *ing* subjoined to the rest of the word.

Passive participles, in their terminations, are always the same as the perfect and pluperfect tenses of verbs.

If a syllable be added to the present tense of a verb, when it ends with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and has the accent on the last syllable, the final consonant must be doubled; as hid, hidden; transmit, transmitted, transmitting.



Adverb.

Adverbs generally shew the manner of an action; and sometimes denote number, order, place, time, denying, or affirming.

Again	hitherto	then
almost	how	thence
alone	indeed	there
along	nay	thither
amidst	never	together
around	no	too
away	nowhere	twice
below	over	under
beneath	off	underneath
ever	oft'	up
full	often	well
further	oftentimes	when
here	on	whence
hereafter	out	whenever
hereof	since	where
herewith	sometime	whither
hither	somewhere	yes

Conjunction.

Conjunctions join sentences.

Again	neither
also	nevertheless
although	nor
and	notwithstanding
as	or
because	save
but	seeing
either	since
else	so
except	than
for	that
however	therefore
if	though
indeed	whereas
least	wherefore
moreover	whether

Preposition.

Prepositions connect Words.

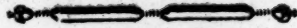
Above	in
about	into
according	of
after	on
against	over
among	out
at	though
before	till
behind	to
below	toward
beneath	under
between	until
betwixt	unto
beyond	up
by	upon
concerning	with
for	within
from	without

Interjection.

Interjections express some sudden emotion or transport of the mind, occasioned by fear, surprise, joy, anger, aversion, &c.

Ah!
alas!
fie!
ha!
hark!
huzza!
lo!
O!
oh!





In the subsequent exemplifications the pupil should carefully distinguish the following particulars.

ARTICLE. Whether it be definite or indefinite.

SUBSTANTIVE. Whether it be common or proper; of what number, gender, and case.

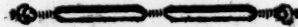
ADJECTIVE. Whether it be of the positive, comparative, or superlative degree, and what number.

PRONOUN. Whether it be personal or relative; of what person, number, case, and gender.

VERB. Whether it be active, passive, or neuter; of what mode, tense, person, and number; and what is its subject.

PARTICIPLE. Whether it be active or passive.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections have no casual change of attribute, and require their names only to be mentioned.



•••••

A man,
a boy,
a beggar,
an orange,
a woman,
a rose,
a girl,
an apple,
a sister,
a brother,
an aunt,
a honour,
a nephew.

A pigeon,
an uncle,
a ball,
the sun,
a globe,
a father,
a wife,
the stars,
a bear,
the moon,
a husband,
mankind,
the hills,
a crow,
the summit,
a goose,
a brook,
an assembly,
a journey,
a virtue,
a picture,
the light,
a vice.

A mother,
a cottage,
a hall,
a palace,
a wall,
the earth,
a grove,
a gander,
a duck,
the Alps,
a cat,
a house,
a dog,
a meadow,
a valley,
a lion,
an ape,
London,
a forest,
a European,
a lioness,
England,
a carpet.

Affection,
a plow,
a lark,
a sparrow,
fishes,
the oxen,
an empress,
York,
a lad,
the hearth,
a prince,
an harbour,
a character,
a tutor,
a boat,
a daughter,
America,
Edmund,
the thunder,
a nut,
Manchester,
a governess,
a king.

A tigress,
a bell,
a niece,
a queen,
a governor,
a shepherd,
a tutoress,
an avenue,
a chain,
a retirement,
an urn,
Charles,
the alphabet,
the arms,
a cascade,
an epistle,
a map,
a mop,
a leopard,
a view,
a lady,
an academy,
the mountain.

A mistake,	The spring,
a shade,	an ascent,
a visit,	a crocus,
an ivy,	a chaise,
an inhabitant,	an honesty,
a smile,	a gun,
an acorn,	instruction,
a needle,	a camel,
a rock,	a rainbow,
a cherry,	a finger,
an affront,	a cap,
an appartement,	an eye,
the back,	the taste,
a harvest,	an improvement,
a garden,	a jessamine,
a biscuit,	a girl,
a blush,	a gooseberry,
a boot,	the cattle,
a bonnet,	a letter,
a bridge,	the silver,
a building,	a ship,
a cake,	a fig,
a kindness.	a card.



A carriage,	A curiosity,
Africa,	a day,
the children,	a steeple,
a parent,	a shoe,
a goat,	an island,
an egg,	the diameter,
the morning,	music,
a cloud,	the horizon,
a sentence,	a discourse,
a pity,	an engagement,
an icicle,	the evening,
a coat,	George,
a distance,	a glass,
the shoulder,	the ear,
a comma,	an exercise,
a crow,	the face,
the ink,	the sense,
a bonnet,	the gold,
a coward,	a fan,
a leaf,	an hour,
a crocodile,	a hero,
the honey,	the milk,
a feather.	a people.

The hail,
a jest,
the sugar,
France,
a favour,
the fruit,
an owl,
a friend,
an oyster,
money,
a pen,
humility,
the night,
a time,
a joy,
a trouble,
a rose,
a willow,
the villagers,
a volume,
complacency,
a miniature,
the window.

A fault,
a pleasure,
the midnight,
the memory,
May,
an opinion,
a rabbit,
a riband,
the sea,
a song,
a rose,
a walnut,
a wall,
the warmth,
a watch,
the water,
the west,
a waterfall,
a family,
an object,
the parlour,
astonishment,
a grass-plot.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

O

The distant view,
a flowery lawn,
the woodbine's fragrance,
a shady grove,
the steeple's airy height,
the sandy shore,
a ripe grape,
a long field,
an elegant accomplishment,
genteel manners,
the mountain's misty top,
a thatched cottage,
a frosty morn,
the blushing rose,
a dear friend,
an agreeable companion,
a kind parent,
a noble virtue.

An honest man,
a good boy,
a high tree,
a large ship,
a craggy rock,
a merry story,
a stupendous cataract,
an interesting narrative,
a melancholy history,
a pretty cowslip,
the grassy meadow,
the troubled sea,
a wise prince,
a little town,
a country church,
a ruined abbey,
a rural seat,
a gloomy forest,
an aged oak,
an early spring,
the miser's hoarded treasure,
a solemn silence,
the music's powers.

The long drawn aisle,
the fretted vault,
the apple's juicy sweetness,
the babbling brook,
the whistling wind,
Mary's gentle heart,
the spreading hawthorn,
the moonlight shade,
a clear united stream,
a frugal swain,
a feeling mind,
the mouldering wall,
gentle manners,
mild affections,
the ivy-mantled tower,
the yew-tree's shade,
the straw-built shed,
the echoing horn,
the blazing hearth,
the cool sequestered vale,
a cheerful day,
the nodding beech,
a bubbling brook.

An aged thorn,
the tuneful nightingale,
a mossy cell,
the mountain's brow,
a fleecy cloud,
the sable yew,
the slender fir,
the sturdy oak,
the winter's day,
the fountain's fall,
the river's flow,
the woody vallies,
a pleasant seat,
a shady bower,
the murmuring rill,
a sheltering wood,
a humble cottage,
the blooming morn,
sweet innocence !
the cloud-topt hill,
the winter's wind,
the grassy dale,
the whispering wind.

The rustling leaves,
a poor old man,
the whining schoolboy,
the earth's fair bosom,
the red dog star,
a hospitable dome,
the mowers' scythes,
the rolling globe,
the radiant sun,
a magnificent abode,
the moonlight shade,
embroidered greens,
the sweetest melody,
a kind relief,
the mind's eye,
the new fallen snow,
the rolling thunder,
delightful spring!
the drear waste,
the close embowering woods,
a little farm,
the drum's discordant sound,
manly resignation.

The spangled sky,
undaunted truth,
soft compassion,
tender-looking charity,
the distant woodman's echoing strokes,
sweet-brier hedges,
a rustic, wild, grotesque alcove,
waving woods,
nature's beauties,
the swallow's mossy bed,
a jessamine bower,
the moss-grown hill,
consolation's lenient hand,
heart-easing mirth.

Pronoun, Verb, and Participle.

To be acknowledged,
I am writing,
they should forbear,
though I should admonish them,
I am pleased,
unless it be grown,
if he ask them,
she must dance,
who has designed it?
I will amend,
you might have suggested this,
approach,
though I have attended you,
they will be advanced,
I have been seeking them,
ere they be prevented,
do thou be cautioned,
except he were educated.

I have corresponded,
consent ye,
whoever had been banished,
I should have been bruised,
whether they had reposed themselves,
he would have engaged him,
she hesitated,
they will betray you,
thou art laughing,
they would have changed it,
to undertake them,
except I had experienced it,
thou art condemned,
although thou have opposed me,
I will forgive thee,
be composed,
he shall be accommodated,
he is attacking us,
thou mayest preside,
before ye had been chosen,
those are contaminated,
whether others do perceive us,
I was concerned.

They will be commiserated,
whatever thou returnest,
being descended,
whosoever have heard thee,
ye should have recommended him,
though I may blush,
he shall be abased,
before thou had commanded them,
be thou assured,
thou hast been reproving,
he can labour,
to have been resolved,
they are civilized,
he planteth,
until thou be intitled,
whosoever have plowed,
I must be accompanied,
ye are courted,
though I err,
we would wish,
I explained myself,
though I do collect,
ye had promised.

I do repent,
thou mightest have befriended me,
we are escaping,
if he have assisted you,
except I did imply,
we could have gone,
he did pity me,
whether he be excused,
thou mayest be acquainted,
do thou instruct her,
except we be refused,
ere I had been answered,
ye might evade me,
we should be applauded,
thou hast confessed it,
if I be pardoned,
he is following them,
I could have rewarded him,
ye will acquiesce,
you should learn,
consider,
although thou flatter me,
he doth grieve,
whether they have forsaken me.

If thou had been abused,
provided thou had been detected,
he can be appointed,
he had been reprimanded,
before thou interrupted me,
he hath conquered them,
unless we comfort ourselves,
if I have been distinguished,
being examined,
they have been selected,
before they have dressed themselves,
they have disregarded us,
ye shall excell them,
before thou wert attached,
we might be authorized,
except ye have been encouraged,
thou wast released,
be ye employed,
ye could vindicate yourselves,
except I invited him,
thou wilt observe it,
remember me,
though they be sleeping.

Ere he had awaked,
she was admiring herself,
I did improve,
thou wilt be ashamed,
although thou be permitted,
he had granted it,
we shall disappear,
although ye had been interrogated,
thou hast been concealing thyself,
unless he do intimate it,
thou breathest,
it adhered,
until ye do restore us,
would thou had determined?
they are blundering,
suppose he do reform himself,
before thou understood,
he may have been confined,
provided thou had been protected,
lest ye perish,
he shall judge us,
thou dost vary,
persevere.

Until ye comply,
although thou can behold,
lest he had been pursued,
they should have been defended,
he was punishing him,
until ye have eaten,
although thou do compare thyself,
they had approved,
we solicited,
ere he did enforce it,
we were prevented,
if he be preserved,
ye were troubled,
ere he were captivated,
they were surprized,
ye have been shunned,
we did imagine,
whether they be going,
to have finished,
they have been calumniated,
though we had been questioned,
ye would be blamed,
provided we did hearken.

Ye are rejoicing,
he will be astonished,
ye do circumscribe them,
until he have been forgotten,
he recollected himself,
they prevaricate,
others have been admitted,
whatever they were doing,
whoever were esteemed,
whosoever may have been confused,
whether others do exist,
you shall establish us,
you mistake,
these shall be accepted,
let him be governed,
he were accustomed,
they should submit themselves,
they had been amusing him,
unless we be taught,
ye might have been corrupted,
lest ye had discredited me,
we have supplicated them,
ye will be charmed.

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esteem
folly

MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPLIFICATIONS.

Give ear to the instructions of prudence ; and let the precepts of truth sink deep into thine heart : so shall the charms of thy mind add lustre to thy form ; and thy beauty, like the rose it resembleth, shall retain its sweetness, when its bloom is withered.

Commune with thyself, O man ! and consider wherefore thou wert made.

Contemplate thy powers, contemplate thy wants and thy connections ; so shalt thou discover the duties of life, and be directed in all thy ways.

Proceed not to speak or to act, before thou hast weighed thy words, and examined the tendency of every step thou shalt take : so shall disgrace fly far from thee, and in thy house shall shame be a stranger ; repentance shall not visit thee, nor sorrow dwell upon thy cheek.

The first step towards being wise, is to know that thou art ignorant ; and if thou wouldest be esteemed in the judgment of others, cast off the folly of seeming wise in thine own conceit.

This instant is thine ; the next is in the womb of futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.—Therefore, whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly ; defer not till the evening what the morning may accomplish.

If thy mind thirst for honour, if thine ear have any pleasure in the voice of praise, exalt thy aim to do something that is praise-worthy.

Endeavour to be first in thy calling, whatever it be ; neither let any one go before thee in well-doing : nevertheless, do not envy the merits of another, but improve thine own talents.

Let him that scoffeth at the lame, take care that he halt not himself ; whosoever speaketh of another's failings with pleasure, shall hear of his own with shame.

Of much speaking cometh repentance ; but in silence is safety.

From the inexperience of others do thou learn wisdom ; and from their failings correct thine own faults.

Envy not the appearance of happiness in any man ; for thou knowest not his secret griefs.

The promises of hope are sweeter than roses in the bud, and far more flattering to expectation ; but the threatnings of fear are a terror to the heart.

Nevertheless, let not hope allure, nor fear deter thee from doing that which is right ; so shalt thou

be prepared to meet all events with an equal mind.

The nearest approach thou canst make to happiness on this side the grave, is to enjoy health, wisdom, and peace of mind.

These blessings if thou possessest, and wouldest preserve to old age, avoid the allurements of Voluptuousness, and fly from her temptations.

When she spreadeth her delicacies on the board, when her wine sparkleth in the cup, when she smileth upon thee, and persuadeth thee to be joyful and happy; then is the hour of danger, then let Reason stand firmly on her guard.

Harbour not revenge in thy breast; it will torment thy heart, and discolour its best inclinations.

Be always more ready to forgive, than to return an injury: he that watches for an opportunity of revenge, lies in wait against himself, and draweth down mischief on his own head.

As blossoms and flowers are strewed upon the earth by the hand of spring; as the kindness of summer produceth in perfection the bounties of harvest: so the smiles of pity shed blessings on the children of misfortune.

He who pitieth another, recommendeth himself; but he who is without compassion, deserveth it not.

The tears of the compassionate are sweeter than

dew-drops falling from roses on the bosom of the earth.

Shut not thine ear therefore against the cries of the poor; neither harden thine heart against the calamities of the innocent.

When the fatherless call upon thee, when the widow's heart is sunk, and she implorest thy assistance with tears of sorrow; O pity her affliction, and extend thy hand to those who have none to help them.

When thou seest the naked wanderer of the street, shivering with cold, and destitute of habitation, let bounty open thine heart; let the wings of charity shelter him from death, that thine own soul may live.

It is thy duty to be friendly to mankind, as it is thy interest that men should be friendly to thee.

In thy dealings with men be impartial and just; and do unto them, as thou wouldst they should do unto thee.

Be faithful to thy trust; and deceive not the man who relieth upon thee: be assured it is less in the sight of God to steal than to betray.

Finally, O son of society, examine thy heart; call remembrance to thy aid: and if in any of these things thou findest thou hast transgressed, take sorrow and shame to thyself; and make speedy reparation to the utmost of thy power,

DAY:

MORNING.

In the barn the tenant cock,
Close to partlet perch'd on high,
Briskly crows (the shepherd's clock)
Jocund that the morning's nigh.

Swiftly from the mountain's brow,
Shadows, nurst by night, retire;
And the peeping sun-beam, now,
Paints with gold the village spire.

Philomel forsakes the thorn,
Plaintive where she prates at night;
And the lark, to meet the morn,
Soars beyond the shepherd's sight.

From the low-roof'd cottage ridge,
See the chatt'ring swallow spring;
Darting through the one-arch'd bridge,
Quick she dips her dappled wing.

Now the pine-tree's waving top
Gently greets the morning gale;
Kidlings, now, begin to crop
Daisies, on the dewy dale.

From the balmy sweets, uncloy'd,
(Restless, till her task be done)
Now the busy bee's employ'd,
Sipping dew before the sun.

Trickling through the crevic'd rock,
Where the limpid stream distils,
Sweet refreshment waits the flock,
When 't is sun-drove from the hills.
Colin 's for the promis'd corn
(Ere the harvest hopes are ripe)
Anxious ;—whilst the huntsman's horn,
Boldly sounding, drowns his pipe.
Sweet—O sweet, the warbling throng
On the white emblossom'd spray !
Nature's universal song
Ecchoes to the rising day.

NOON.

Fervid on the glittering flood,
Now the noon-tide radiance glows :
Drooping o'er it's infant bud,
Not a dew-drop 's left the rose.
By the brook the shepherd dines,
From the fierce meridian heat ;
Shelter'd by the branching pines,
Pendant o'er his grassy seat.
Now the flock forsakes the glade,
Where uncheck'd the sun-beams fall ;
Sure to find a pleasing shade
By the ivy'd abbey wall.

Echo, in her airy round,
O'er the river, rock, and hill,
Cannot catch a single sound,
Save the clack of yonder mill.
Cattle court the zephyrs bland,
Where the streamlet wanders cool ;
Or with languid silence stand
Midway in the marshy pool.
But from mountain, dell, or stream,
Not a fluttering zephyr springs ;
Fearful lest the noontide beam
Scorch it's soft, it's silken wings.
Not a leaf has leave to stir,
Nature's lull'd—serene—and still !
Quiet e'en the shepherd's cur,
Sleeping on the heath-clad hill.
Languid is the landscape round,
Till the fresh-descending shower,
Grateful to the thirsty ground,
Raises ev'ry fainting flower.
Now the hill—the hedge—is green,
Now the warblers' throats in tune ;
Blithsome is the verdant scene,
Brighten'd by the beams of noon !

EVENING.

O'er the heath the heifer strays
Free—(the furrow'd task is done) ;
Now the village windows blaze,
Burnish'd by the setting sun.
Now he sets behind the hill,
Sinking from a golden sky :
Can the pencil's mimic skill
Copy the refulgent dye ?
Trudging as the plowmen go,
(To the smoking hamlet bound)
Giant-like their shadows grow,
Lengthen'd o'er the level ground,
Where the rising forest spreads
Shelter for the lordly dome !
To their high-built airy beds,
See the rooks returning home !
As the lark, with varied tune,
Carols to the evening loud ;
Mark the mild resplendent moon,
Breaking through a parted cloud !
Now the hermit howlet peeps
From the barn or twisted brake ;
And the blue mist slowly creeps,
Curling on the silver lake.

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As the trout in speckled pride,
Playful from it's bosom springs ;
To the banks, a ruffled tide
Verges in successive rings.
Tripping through the silken grass,
O'er the path-divided dale,
Mark the rose-complexion'd lass
With her well-pois'd milking pail !
Linnets with unnumber'd notes,
And the cuckow-bird with two,
Tuning sweet their mellow throats,
Bid the setting sun adieu.

Cunningham.

CHRIST'S SERMON.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them ; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father who is in heaven. Therefore when thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you they have their reward. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth ; that thine alms may be in secret ; and thy Father, who seeth in secret, himself shall reward thee openly.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust do corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is there will your heart be also. The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!

Judge not, that ye be not judged: for with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam that is in thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall

be opened. Or what man is there of you, who if his son ask bread will he give him a stone; or if he ask a fish will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father who is in heaven give good things to them that ask him? Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

Enter ye in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be who go in thereat: because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Beware of false prophets who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves: ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Not every one that saith unto me, "lord, lord," shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he

that doeth the will of my Father who is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day, "lord, lord, have we not prophesied in thy name; and in thy name have cast out devils; and in thy name done many wonderful works?" and then will I profess unto them "I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity." Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man who built his house upon the sand; and the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell, and great was the fall of it.

Matthew.

A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger. The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright; but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness. He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour; but a man of understanding holdeth his peace.

Solomon.

THE EVENING WALK.

Let us o'er the fields,
Across the down, or thro' the shelving wood,
Wind our uncertain way. Let fancy lead,
And be it ours to follow, and admire,
As well we may, the graces infinite
Of nature. Lay aside the sweet resource
That winter needs, and may at will obtain,
Of authors chaste and good, and let us read
The living page, whose ev'ry character
Delights, and gives us wisdom.

How gay this meadow! like a gamesome boy,
New-cloth'd, his locks fresh comb'd and powder'd,
he

All health and spirits. Scarce so many stars
Shine in the azure canopy of heav'n,
As king-cups here are scatter'd, interspers'd
With silver daisses.

But mark with how peculiar grace, yon wood
That clothes the weary steep, waves in the breeze
Her sea of leaves; thither we turn our steps,
And by the way attend the cheerful sound
Of woodland harmony, that always fills
The merry vale between. How sweet the song
Day's harbinger attunes!

I love to see the little goldfinch pluck
 The groundsel's feathered seed, and twit and twit;
 And then in bow'r of apple blossoms perch'd,
 Trim his gay suit, and pay us with a song.—
 I would not hold him pris'ner for the world!

The chimney-haunting swallow too, my eye
 And ear well pleases. I delight to see
 How suddenly he skims the glassy pool,
 How quaintly dips, and with a bullet's speed
 Whisks by. I love to be awake, and hear
 His morning song twitter'd to young-ey'd day.

But most of all it wins my admiration,
 To view the structure of this little work,
 A bird's nest. Mark it well, within, without.
 No tool had he that wrought, no knife to cut,
 No nail to fix, no bodkin to insert,
 No glue to join; his little beak was all.
 And yet how neatly finish'd! What nice hand
 With every implement and mean of art,
 And twenty years apprenticeship to boot,
 Could make me such another?

The bee observe;
 She too an artist is, and laughs at man
 Who calls on rules the sightly hexagon
 With truth to form; a cunning architect,
 That at the roof begins her golden work,
 And builds without foundation. How she toils,

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And still from bud to bud, from flow'r to flow'r,
Travels the livelong day! Ye idle drones,
That rather pilfer than your bread obtain
By honest means like these, look here, and learn
How good, how fair, how honourable 't is
To live by industry.

But see, the setting sun
Puts on a milder countenance, and skirts
The undulated clouds that cross his way
With glory visible.

Down the hedge-row path
We hasten home, and only slack our speed
To gaze a moment, at th' accustom'd gap,
That all so unexpectedly presents
The clear cerulean prospect down the vale.
Dispers'd along the bottom flocks and herds,
Hayricks and cottages, beside a stream
That silverly meanders here and there;
And higher up, cornfields, and pastures, hops,
And waving woods, and tufts, and lonely oaks,
Thick interspers'd as Nature best was pleas'd.

Happy the man who truly loves his home,
And never wanders farther from his door
Than we have gone to-day; who feels his heart
Still drawing homeward, and delights like us
Once more to rest his foot on his own threshold.

Anonymous.

ODE.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim :
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth :
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.
What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball !
What tho' nor real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found !
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
" The hand that made us is divine."

Addison.

Modesty always sits graceful upon youth ; it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide.

Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge ; but he that hateth reproof is brutish.

When thou speakest to a superior, do it respectfully ; when thou speakest to an equal, do it modestly ; when thou speakest to a beggar, do it softly : for thou knowest not what thine own estate may be.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.

Get wisdom, get understanding, forget it not ; neither decline from the words of my mouth. Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee ; love her and she shall keep thee.

I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine
sense

Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path ;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside and let the reptile live.

Cowper.

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds ; pleasant the sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glist'ring with dew ; fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers ; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild ; then silent night,
With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
And these the gems of heav'n, her starry train.

Milton.





RULES.

O

In the construction of the English language,

I.

The subject or nominative case, and the verb to which it belongs, are of the same person and number.

The Lord omnipotent reigneth.

O blessed health! thou art above all gold and treasure; 't is thou who enlargest the soul—and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue.—He that has thee has little more to wish for! and he that is so wretched as to want thee wants every thing with thee.

Evils and misfortunes sink the heart of man; but hope giveth consolation.

Man hides himself in his little hut, and says,
“I am lord over this vast universe.”

II.

When two or more substantives of the singular number, not connected by *AND*, are the subject of a verb, the verb is either singular or plural. (*a*)

Every leaf, every twig, every drop of water teem (or teems) with life.

NOTE.

(*a*) It is a received opinion among grammarians, that “any two nouns, which express synonymous ideas, may be used in construction with a verb singular.” But if the ideas are synonymous one of them is unnecessary; if they are distinct, reason and analogy demand a plural. In either case, it is a blemish in composition. It is indisputably more correct and elegant to associate a verb plural with two nouns; and it has this advantage—be the words synonymous or not, you cannot err. I am not ignorant, that the practice may be supported by the syntax of ancient languages. But what have we to do with foreign idioms?

“In Spain, the man who cultivates the earth is despised. In China, the first honours of the

III.

But if the substantives unite in producing the object, the verb is plural.

Affability, benevolence, virtue, form the perfect amiable mind.

NOTE.

"community are bestowed on enterprising husbandmen.—Thus wisdom and folly divide the world."

Here the idea of a divided world is expressed with purity and energy. But had the author written "DIVIDES the world," they who neglect a living language to cultivate a dead one, would attempt to justify the phrase by pronouncing it elliptical; for as the plea that the words WISDOM and FOLLY are synonymous, must be rejected, the only expedient to which they could resort is the elipsis; which they would thus supply.

"Wisdom divides the world, and folly divides the world."

But in strict propriety if wisdom divide the world, folly must subdivide it.

Not to insist, however, on an instance, which may admit dispute, let us take a passage, that will detect at once the fallacy of this doctrine.

IV.

If one of the substantives of a subject be plural, though not connected by *AND*, the verb is plural.

The planetary system, the fixed stars, the boundless ocean, affect the mind with sensations of astonishment.

V.

When the subject is a noun of multitude, and is understood or spoken of in an individual point of view, the verb is singular.

There is a multitude of persons.

The assembly is numerous.

NOTE.

“One and one are two.”

This expression is proper. Let it also be written in the vulgar manner.—

“One and one *is* two.”

The structure is now elliptical. Let us see what figure it will make when the elipsis is supplied.

“One is two, and one is two.”
consequently, one and one are four!

Dr. Withers.—Aristarchus.

VI.

But when it is understood to represent a number of individuals, of which the verb can be affirmed of each, the verb is plural.

The people rejoice.

In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly pursue pleasure as their chief good.

The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea.

VII.

When the infinitive mood or the clause of a sentence becomes the subject of a verb, the verb is of the third person, singular number.

To err is human, to forgive—divine.

To labour and to be content with that a man hath is a sweet life.

The brightness of the sky, the lengthening of the days, the increasing verdure of the spring, the arrival of any piece of good news, or whatever carries with it the most distant glimpse of joy, is frequently the parent of a social and happy conversation.

VIII.

When the subject is an adjective, placed absolutely, (*b*) the verb is plural.

The sincere are always esteemed.
 The frank please all the world.
 The plain sometimes offend.
 The ingenuous often betray themselves.

IX.

A substantive or pronoun, being the subject of a verb or participle active, is in the nominative case. (*c*)

He having so forcibly recommended the practice of the social affections retired, taking with him the admiration and good wishes of those who heard him.

A person, going down into an ice-house, smokes.

NOTES.

(*b*) i. e. Without its substantive.

(*c*) The pronoun immediately preceding the verb is its subject.

In addressing a person we politely use the pronoun in the plural number, which is made to agree with the verb in person and number.



X.

A substantive or pronoun, being the object of a verb or participle active, is in the accusative case.

Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life ;
and to thy mother, for she sustained thee.

True humanity consists, in not treating our fellow creatures with rigour, but excusing their weaknesses, supplying their defects, assuaging their pains, and comforting them in their afflictions.

XI.

When property or possession is implied, it may be expressed by the possessive case. (*d*)

Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's.

NOTES.

(*d*) When two or more substantives, immediately following one another, are in the possessive case, the apostrophe is expressed with the last only.

“ Edmund, Samuel, and Charles's books.”

When a substantive singular ends with *s*, it takes an additional *s* after the apostrophe ; a substantive plural does not.

When

XII.

Adjectives, expressing number or plurality, require the substantives to which they are joined to be plural.(e)

I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory.

NOTES.

When a substantive, in the possessive case, is preceded by IT'S, or ONE'S, the pronoun retains the apostrophe.

“One's finger's end.”

Expressed more naturally,

“The end of one's finger.”

An adjective of number, placed absolutely before a substantive, is made of the possessive case.

“I will not destroy it for ten's sake.”

(e) Two or more adjectives, expressing ordinal number, joined by AND, require a substantive plural; joined by OR, a substantive singular.

“The third and fourth volumes.”

“The first or second page.”

Twelve head of cattle, twelve score men, twelve
brace

XIII.

Prepositions, when connected by AND, NOR, OR, or THAN, in a simple sentence, are

NOTES.

brace of birds, twelve foot high, twelve pound weight are improper expressions, the use of which cannot be defended by analogy; head, score, brace, foot, and pound, being as regularly made plural as any nouns in the language.

ALL, joined to a substantive singular, implies the whole quantity.

“All the wine.”

ENOUGH is applied to substantives of the singular number; ENOW to substantives of the plural number, and are placed after them.

ANY, OTHER, SOME, are used with substantives of either number.

EACH, EVERY, EITHER, NEITHER, WHETHER, are used with substantives of the singular number.

EVERY may be connected with substantives of the plural number, when a collective quantity is understood.

“Every three years.”

are alike ; adjectives are of the same degree of comparison ; pronouns of the same cases ; and verbs of the same moods and tenses. (*f*)

Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and consistent.

The most innocent pleasures are the sweetest, the most sensible, the most affecting, and the most lasting.

It is harder to avoid censure than to gain applause.

If thou wouldst gain the esteem of men, the love of thy friends, or secure the friendship of thy companions, be uniformly good-natured, condescending and honest.

NOTE.

(*f*) This rule is not applied to conjunctions when they *join* sentences.

“ True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise.”

The first conjunction, in the above example, joins two sentences ; the latter does not, and therefore

XIV.

When a substantive or pronoun is added to a subject to explain its nature, or express its meaning more fully, it is in the same case, and is said to be in apposition.

The butterfly, child of the summer, flutters in the sun.

The Deity, he who governs the universe, is infinitely amiable.

XV.

When the pronoun follows the infinitive mood of the verb TO BE, it is in the accusative case; but after other moods it is in the nominative case.

To be him.

To be them.

I am he.

It is I.

NOTE.

therefore requires the same prepositions, expressed or understood;—or what in Latin are called dative cases.

XVI.

The pronoun is of the same person, number, and gender as its antecedent.

Many are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his labour.—Look into his dwelling—where the scene of every man's happiness chiefly lies :—he has the same domestic endearments,—as much joy and comfort in his children, and as flattering hopes of their doing well, to enliven his hours, and gladden his heart, as you could conceive in the most affluent station,

XVII.

When the pronoun *who* is placed before the subject of the verb, it is in the accusative case.

They feel not the charms of rural pleasures, whom opulence has made proud.

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside.

XVIII.

When the pronoun *who*, *whose*, or *whom*, is used in asking a question, and the

the answer is given by a pronoun, it is in the same case. (*g*)

Q. Who wrote this letter?—Ans. I.

Q. Whose are these books?—Ans. Mine.

Q. On whom do you look?—Ans. On him.

XIX.

The pronoun **WHO** placed after the word **THAN** is in the accusative case.

I love my father, my mother, and my sister;
than whom no one is more dear to me.

XX.

The pronoun **WHO** is used in reference to persons, and **WHICH** to things; **THAT** may refer to either.

They love the country, and none else, who seek
For their own sake, its silence and its shade.

Delights

NOTES.

(*g*) When a pronoun is the subject of a verb in the imperative mood, it is placed after the verb, or between the auxiliary and the verb.

When **HERE** or **THERE** precedes a verb, the subject is placed after the verb.

Delights which who would leave that has a heart
 Susceptible of pity, or a mind
 Cultur'd and capable of sober thought,
 For all the savage din of the swift pack,
 And clamours of the field?—Detested sport,
 That owes its pleasures to another's pain!

XXI.

One or more pronouns, placed after a preposition are in the accusative case. (*h*)

Put away from thee a froward mouth, and perverse lips put far from thee.

XXII.

NOTE.

(*h*) Instead of placing the preposition OF after a participle active preceded by an article, it is more elegant to convert the participle into a substantive; or otherwise omit the article and preposition.

“Temperance is a moderating of the desires governed by reason.”

“Temperance is a moderation of the—” &c.

“By the observing of truth, you will command esteem.”

“By observing the truth, you will—” &c.

XXII.

When the pronouns **THIS** and **THAT**, or **THESE** and **THOSE**, are used in reference to two persons or things, **THIS** or **THESE** relate to the nearer or latter ; **THAT** or **THOSE** to the former, or more distant person or thing spoken of. (*i*)

THE ONE and **THE OTHER**, are used indifferently in reference to the former or the latter.

Religion raises men above themselves ; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes : the one makes them angels, the other makes them devils ; this binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth ; that opens up a vista to the skies.

NOTE.

(*i*) **THAT** is a relative pronoun when **WHO** or **WHICH** can be substituted in its stead ; it is a demonstrative pronoun when it distinguishes or points out a substantive which follows or is understood after it ; and a conjunction when **WHO** or **WHICH** cannot supply its place.

“ Near

XXIII.

The indicative form of verbs is sometimes retained, when the sense is fixed or determined, though it takes a conjunction, usually expressing doubt or uncertainty, before it.

Be careful of your style upon all occasions; whether you write or speak, study for the best words and the best expressions; and if you are in doubt concerning the propriety or elegance of any word, have recourse to some good author on the subject immediately; if you be not sparing of your trouble, to write and speak well, will soon become habitual.

NOTE.

- “ Near yonder thorn that lifts its head on high,
 “ Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye;
 “ Low lies that house, where nut-brown draughts
 “ inspir’d;
 “ Where grey-beard mirth and smiling toil retir’d.”
 “ Admonish thy friend; it may be he hath not
 “ done it; or if he have that he do it no more.
 “ Admonish thy friend; it may be he hath not
 “ said it; or if he have, that he speak it not again.”

XXIV.

NEITHER, NOR, require NOR; EITHER requires OR; and WHETHER requires OR in the subsequent part of a sentence, when used with two or more substantives, verbs, or parts of a sentence. (*k*)

Neither elevated rank, great opulence, nor extraordinary abilities, have any charms to exempt their possessors from disquietudes.

It is not consistent with wisdom either to overrate our attainments, or to undervalue those of others.

Whether science, or business, or public life be your aim, virtue still enters for a principal share.

NOTES.

(*k*) Some conjunctions have their corresponding conjunctions belonging to them; so that in the subsequent member of the sentence, the latter answers to the former. *Lowth.*

Although, though——yet, or nevertheless.

as——as;

as——so;

so——as;

so——that.

Though

XXV.

A stands before words beginning with a consonant; AN before words beginning with a vowel, and H not aspirated. (l)

A

NOTES.

Though the whole earth be in arms against truth, yet it will not prevent its triumphing.

As soon as you are capable of reflection, you must perceive that there is a right and a wrong in human actions.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour peereth in the meanest habit.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh,
As benefits forgot:
Tho' thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp,
As friend remember'd not.

So prone are men to imitation, that they will frequently follow custom, even in ridiculous things—fashions are a proof of this.

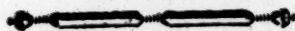
A or AN is placed before substantives of the singular number only ; THE is used before substantives of either number.

NOTES.

(l) All words accented on the first syllable, and beginning with H, have the H aspirated, and take A before them ; except hour, hourglass, hourly, honest, with its compounds, and honesty, which use AN. Words accented on other syllables, beginning with H, have the H not aspirated, and use AN before them.

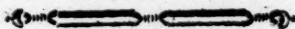
All words beginning with the diphthong EU, or the long sound of U, use the article A before them ; as a European, a uniform, a union, &c. :—pronounce Yuropean, yuniform, yunion.





In the following exercises, the young pupil will remember, to begin every paragraph, write every substantive, the pronoun I, and the interjection O, with a capital letter.

 The figures in the margin refer to the rules of syntax, or the notes under such rule, by which the errors in that line are to be corrected.



The
some
pron
the l

See
of t
with
vapo
est o
her
glist
at h
warb
the
play
join
the e

Exercises.

FALSE CONSTRUCTION.

...o...o...

The letters *a, s, p, v*, in the margin, refer, respectively, to something under the department of adjective, substantive, pronoun, or verb, in the rudiments—which, it is supposed, the learner, having gone over them, will be able to remember.

The asterism, (*) indicates personification.

See! the sun returnest from the chambers 1
of the east, to cheer the drooping earth:
with her benign ray it chacest the baleful * 16 1
vapours, and, with genial warmth, animat-
est each herb, which lay condensed within 1
her dark and chilly bosom. The herbage,
glistening with pearly dew-drops, smiledst 1
at her appearance. The feathered tribe 16
warbles their joy, and the groves gives back. 6 1
the gentle sound of its rejoicings. The 16
playful stream who shonest among the hills, 16 1
join his murmurings to give life and joy to 1 16
the enraptured scene.

h.

1 Charity suffereth long, and art kind;
 1 16 * charity envy not; charity vauntest not him-
 1 16 self, are not puffed up, do not behave her-
 1 16 self unseemly, seek not her own, art not
 1 easily provoked, think no evil; rejoicest
 1 not in iniquity, but rejoice in the truth;
 1 12 bears all thing, believest all thing, hope all
 1 12 thing, endurest all thing.

Indiscretion, rashness, falsity, levity,
 3 malice, produces each other.

1 Let it be remembered, that none canst be
 disciples of the graces, but in the school of
 9 20 1 virtue; and that them which wishes to be
 lovely, must learn to be good.

25 A intimate acquaintances with the works
 16 of nature and genius, in his most beautiful-
 a 13 1 est and more amiable forms, humanize and
 1 sweetenest the temper, openest and extend
 13 a the imagination, and disposed to the pleas-
 ingest views of mankind.

25 1 An mind, fraught with the virtues, are
 the natural soil of elegance. Unaffected
 truth, generosity, and grandeur of soul, for
 1 16 ever pleases and charms; even when she
 1 breaks from the common forms, and appear
 16 wild and unmethodized by education, they
 1 are still beautiful.

To read with profit and advantage we
 1 shouldest read with attention and delibera-

tion, and endeavour to improve the truths
 ye read by remembrance. Without atten- 16
 tion in reading it art impossible to remem- 1
 ber, and without remembering it be time 1
 and labour lost to read or learn.

When you has done right, it am not then 1
 necessary to consider what thee intendest 9 1
 to say. Always determine, on every occa-
 sion, to speak the truth, and you wilt nev- 1
 er be at an loss for words. If thine char- 25 p
 acter for these scrupulous attention is once 16 v
 fixed, thy acquaintance wilt be courted; 16 1
 and those which be not particularly pleased 20 1
 with thou will respect his honourable prin- 21 16
 ciples.

It be impossible to form friendships 1
 without making truth the basis: it be, in- 1
 deed, the essence of devotion, the employ-
 ment of the understanding, and the support
 of every other duties. 12

Compassion be the delightfulest feeling of 1 a
 the soul, and to exert it to all that breathes
 be the wish of the benevolent heart. 1 7

In order to render yourself amiable in
 society, correct every appearances of harsh- 12
 ness in behaviour. Let that courtesy dis-
 tinguish thy demeanour which spring not 16 1
 so much from studied politeness as from
 an mild and gentle heart. Follow the cus- 25

toms of the world in matters indifferent;
 16 1 but stop when it become sinful. Let thy
 manners be simple and natural, and of
 16 1 course it wilt be simple and engaging.
 1 Affectation be certain deformity. By form-
 ing yourselves on fantastic models and vi-
 8 ly, the young begins with being ridiculous,
 8 and endeth in being vicious and immoral.

1 *a* There be not a more pleasing exercise
 1 of the mind than gratitude. It am accom-
 panied with such satisfaction, that the duty
 1 are sufficiently rewarded by the perform-
 1 ance. It be not like the practice of many
 12 13 other virtue, difficult and painfuller, but
v attended with such pleasure, that was there
 16 no positive command who enjoined them,
 13 nor any recompense lay up for it hereafter,
 25 16 an generous mind would indulge in him
 20 1 for the natural gratification who accompany
 it.

1 Ingratitude art reckoned among some na-
 12 9 1 tion a capital crime ; for them reasons thus,
 16 1 that whatever make ill returns to its bene-
 25 factor must needs be an common enemies to
 20 9 1 the rest of mankind, from which him hast
 received no obligation, and, therefore, such
 25 1 an men are not fit to live.

A cheerful meal, a neat table, gaiety with
frankness, and openness of heart, an walk, 25
a dance, and other little amusements, has a 1
good effects on the disposition. 25

Woe unto those which makes use of his 20 16
power over an human heart, to deprive her 25 16
of the simple pleasure it wouldst naturally
enjoy. All the favours, all the attention
in the world, canst not for a moment make 1
amends for the loss of that happiness whom 20
a cruel tyranny destroy. 1

The most innocentest walk deprive of a 1
life thousands of poor insects: one steps de- 12
stroy the fabric of the industrious ant, and 1
turnest an little world into an chaos. 1 25

True politeness art modest, unpretend-
ing, and most generous. It appear as little 13 1
as may be; and when they do an courtesy, 16 25
wouldst willingly conceal he. He engag- 1 16
es a men to esteem their neighbour; because 25. 16
he thinkest it more manlier to descend an 1 a 25
little himself, than to degrade another.

Gratitude for these which has laboured in 22 20
our education, be the character of a honest 1 25
man, and the mark of a good hearts. 25

As much as possible chuse those for your
companions, who you see others respects: 17 8
always remembering, that upon the choice
of your company depend, in a great measure, 1

16 1 the success of all thee has learned ; the
 16 hopes of your friends ; thine future charac-
 16 ter in life ; and what thee ought above all
 12 other thing to value, the purity of your
 hearts.

1 a What canst be more agreeabler in itself,
 13 or most consonant to the dignity of the hu-
 man mind, than the entertainments of taste,
 9 and the study of polite literature ? Him
 20 25 which be so happy as to have acquired an
 1 25 relish for these, have always at hand a in-
 25 nocent and irreproachable amusements for
 16 her leisure hours, to save them from the
 12 9 danger of many pernicious passion. Them
 25 opens an field of investigation peculiar to
 8 itself. All that relates to beauty, harmony,
 grandeur, and elegance ; all that can sooth
 13 the mind, gratify the fancy, or may move
 8 the affections belongs to its province.

20-17 Happy be those which virtue conductest
 to the mansions of content.—Virtue cheer-
 1 13 est the cottager at his toil, and inspired the
 16 1 sage at its meditation ; minglest in the croud
 1 16 of cities, and blesseth the hermit in its cell ;
 25 20 have an temples in every heart, who own
 16 20*his influence, and to those which wishes
 16 for her, she is already present. Science
 1 mayest raise to eminence, but virtue alone
 1 canst guide to felicity.

The desire of being pleased is universal :
 the desire of pleasing should be so too. It
 be included in that great and fundamental
 principle of morality, of doing to others
 what one wishest it shouldest do to we. 16 10
 There be indeed some moral duty of a much 12
 higher nature, but none of a more amiable ; a
 and me dost not hesitate to place him at the 9 16
 head of the minor virtues. Humanity in-
 clines and our moral duties obliges we, as 10
 far as us be able, to relieve the distresses 9
 and miseries of our fellow creatures : but
 this art not all ; for a true heartfelt benèv-
 olence and tenderness wilt prompt we to 10
 contribute what us can to their ease, his a- 9 16
 musements, and our pleasure, as far as in-
 nocently us may. Let we not only scatter 10 9
 benefits, but even strew flowers for our fel-
 low travellers, in the rugged ways of hu-
 man life.

No object art pleasier to the eye, than p
 the sight of a man which you hath obliged ; 20-17
 nor any music so agreeable to the ear as the
 voice of he who your beneficence have re- 10 17
 lieved.

Honour thy father with your whole heart, 16
 and forget not the sorrows of thy mother ;
 how can thou recompense they the things 10
 them has done for thou ? 9 21

20 Gratitude for those which has laboured
 25 in our education, am the character of a hon-
 25 est mind, and the mark of an good hearts.

Vice art infamous, though in a prince ;
 and virtue honourable, though in a peasant.

6 16 Mankind wanders, unknowing his way
 from morning until the evening.

Complaisance render a superior amiable,
 25 a equal agreeable, and a inferior acceptable.
 It smooths distinction, sweetenest conver-
 sation, and make every one in the company
 pleased with itself. They produce good-
 nature and mutual benevolence ; encourag-
 est the timorous, sooths the turbulent, hu-
 13 25 manizest the fierce, and distinguished an
 society of civilized persons from a confu-
 sion of savages. In a word, complaisance
 are a virtue that blends all orders of men
 together in a friendly intercourse of words
 and action, and am suited to that equality
 in human nature who every one ought to
 consider so far as be consistent with the
 order and economy of the world.

Sweet be pleasure after pain.

Honour the abilities and emulate the vir-
 21 tues of they who are distinguished by both ;
 9 a but repine not that them be wiser, more
 13 richer, or respected than yourself.

25 Have an sacred regard for truth.

Accustom thyself to meditation—habits of reflection strengthens the understanding.

The horse-laugh indicate brutality of character.

He which seekest to imbitter innocent pleasure, have an cancer in their hearts. 20 25 16

To what other end were this pomp, this magnificence of beauty scattered over the visible universe, than to inspire we with innocent pleasure? This be the language of nature through all its smiling works—
“Children be happy.” 10 *

Human pleasure am of an delicate temper. Her disclaimest all connections with indecency and excess: he declines the society of untender affection, and of Riot roaring in the jollity of his heart. An sense of the dignity of human nature always accompany she, and him cannot admit of any thing that degrade it. Tenderness, good faith, modesty, delicacy, is her handmaids; temperance and cheerfulness be their bosom friends. 25 * 16 * 25 10 9

Of all the offensive weed that is apt to spring up in an young minds, and to oppress its better fruits, affectation be the most destructivest; where it takes root the love of truth and nature perish unavoidably, and artifice and insincerity usurps its place. 12 25 a

For the improvement of the manners,
 something more than the mere acquisition
 of knowledge must be necessary ;—the cul-
 25 tivation of benevolence and sincerity. A
 infinite number of virtues wilt spring from
 12 these valuable root. The love of human
 kind wilt make you a friend to every fel-
 12 low creatures ; and together with the ap-
 16 probation of their own heart, general es-
 16 teem and admiration wilt be thy reward.
 The love of truth will save you from affec-
 tation, and from all their disagreeable con-
 12 sequence.

Whatever proficiency you mayest have
 16 it in thy power to make in literary accom-
 plishments, forget not that the qualities of
 16 the heart is infinitely preferable to that of
 the head. Shouldst ye be unable, for
 want of assistance, or opportunity, to fur-
 a nish thine mind with the treasures of an-
 tiquity, to acquaint yourselves with the
 13 philosophy of nature, or in embellishing
 a your taste by the more polished labours
 of genius, remember that you still hath it in
 a thine power to make yourself amiable by
 25 an sweetness of disposition, by a openness
 of heart and simplicity of manners.

9 20 Her which study its glass neglectest their
 hearts.

Next to the exercise of virtue, the improvement of the mind oughtest to be our principal care : for as the former will entitle we to a improved states of being, so the latter will qualify he for the enjoyment of they. 10 25 16

Despise not the rigidity of honesty in an poor men, nor inelegance of manners beneath an humble roof ; remember, that truth need no embellishment to make thou amiable, nor simplicity any foreign grace to make him pleasing. 25 25 10 16

What is the distinctions that place one men above another's ? not wealth or titles certainly. Genius, wisdom, and virtue, alone, has this distinguishing power ; for this alone is capable of enlarging and to ennoble the mind, and of exalting the human capacity as high as it will go. 16 13

To relieve the indigent, to comfort the afflicted, to protect the innocent, to instruct the ignorant, to reward the deserving are a godlike employment. 7

Beware of the observing of spectacles of pain and misery with delight, lest cruelty, by insensible degrees, steals into your heart, and every generous principles of thine nature art perverted. 21 12

Lying is an mean and despicable arts.

20 It be an point of good manners, when of-
 9 fered fruit or any other thing, where there
 21 are choice, to take that who come first to
 a hand: but when us would present any
 13 thing of the like sort to an strangers, it be
 7 a marks of politeness to choose for he the
 7 bestest.

13 To be temperate, and chaster, and more
 7 just, and peaceable, and charitabler, and
 7 kind to one another, not only add to the
 happiness of others, but insure our own fel-
 icity.

20 The mind being at ease, art enabled to ex-
 15 ercise himself with calmness, deliberation,
 17 and advantage; hence the utility of restrain-
 * ing our passions, and cultivating those dis-
 p positions who produces peace of mind.

15 It be thee, Liberty! thrice sweet and
 17 gracious goddess! who all, in public or in
 * private, worship; whose taste art grateful,
 and ever wilt be so till nature himself shalt
 change.

p Let not thine mirth be so extravagant as
 to intoxicate thy mind; nor thy sorrow so
 heavy, as to depress thy heart: this world
 10 affords no good so transporting, nor inflict
 any evil so sincere, as shouldest raise thou
 far above, or sinks thou much beneath the
 balance of moderation.

By misapplying the bounties of a indulgent nature, man loadeth itself with unintended evils, and drag along an chains of increasing misery. Wherefore, O son of society! whoever thee be, guard every avenues of thine soul against the invasions of distrust; so shall thee be happy on the billows of adversity.

Happy shalt be the man which go with wisdom, and whose heart am occupied in truth. Whom givest to the hungry from her dish, and the overflowings of which cup cheer thy thirsty soul. Whose hands is stretched out in mercy; whose eyes is bent upon the poor,—that him mayest deliver her from the wickedness of men,—that him mayest have pity on the sons of the oppressed. Blessing shalt follow he when him go from its house. The mouth of the helpless shalt be open unto he; its lips shalt rejoice in his praise.

O go not in the ways of wickedness; for destruction lurk at the end. Him cometh out like an serpent on he which art unaware. Him fall among the clods of the earth.

The slanderer shalt perish from among man; and him which hath an smooth tongue shalt fall. For him giveth an wound

unto his neighbour, and hast placed a knife among friends. Her soul that be within it shall be bitter.—Him shalt die in the vexation of its heart.

Also, the sorrows of the hypocrite shalt not be small, nor shall the burnings of his heart be less.

The ear of the oppressor shalt be filled with an grievous wounds ; and the curses of the poor shalt hover round his head.—Misery be the companions of its soul.

Though him prospers with men, and fullness waiteth at his house—though their children flourishes like the plants of the valley, and grows up like the trees by the river—yet desolation shalt cover he as a cloud, and with an filthy garment shalt her hides him.

Give of the bread whom ye shall possess unto he which needeth it.

Keep thine foots from the path of licentious pleasure—for peace are not clothed in diamonds, nor is happiness adorned with scarlet.

If thou would have peace within thy breast, and pleasure in the corners of thine heart ; then let mercy be the handmaid of thine soul, and compassion be the guide of thy ways.

When the afflicted man ask of thee help, withhold not thine hand, and fail not to minister unto the poor. When him openeth their distresses before thou, and complain of the evil that be upon it, let thy heart be open for its good, and close not the hand of beneficence. If their heads are lain upon the bed of sorrow, and he saith, "how grievous unto me be mine couch!"—then thee shall comfort he with the words of kindness, and the breath of thy mouth shall be an balsam to its heart.

9

21

v.

If him asks drink of thou, wilt thee not afford moisture to its lips?—Surely him shalt speak unto God for thou—and, doubtless, him shalt be heard.

v

Him hunger, but thee have bread.—O give he, then, from the fulness of thy store!—For their soul be even as thy soul, and the EXALTED have fashioned their bones.

Him which force money from the poor shall not prosper. Whoso extorteth from the needy that him mayest increase their own, shall enjoy an terrible acquisition.

The needy labours under many misery—yet am an poor man which be just, more happier than the rich in its wickedness.—But upon he which shew mercy unto the weak, and have compassion on the feeble

8 12

a

21

joints, shalt be the blessing of life.—When the sun arise, he shalt smile upon he. The gentle dew from heaven shalt fall upon he. It shalt be blessed of God, and their children shall flourish in peace.

Let thine kindness be like the cool stream which allay the thirst of the traveller—or as water to a man, when the sun hold the heighth of heaven, and his beam am hot upon the earth.

Him that is wise, wilt regulate her heart.—He shall be happy when it is governed by discretion. Restraint be bitter in the beginning, but him shalt feel sweetness and pleasure to his mind.—Him shall hath peace when her affection am right.

The wise man art not drunken at the wine, for him doat not on the fulness of the bowl. Its voice art not heard at the revelling: her footsteps tendeth not to the voice of mirth.—Them do not join with the sons of jollity; for it saith, “have it not an bitter ends?” Them be merry in the song; his heart rejoice in the sound of the pipe; her feet, also moves in the dance.—But, alas! how dreadful unto this be death! How horrid am his thoughts upon the bed of pain!

Him sittest with her childrens, and art de- 9 s
 lighted in its ways—it ask counsel of he, 21
 and be admonishedst. Their sons takes hold
 of its instructions, and its daughters be ad-
 monished by the words of its lips. But the
 foolish is drawn into many snares; and him 8 12
 which restraineth not her passions come to
 much hurt.

Is thee not free in the inclinations of thine
 heart? Shew, then, thine will and thy choice a
 in conquering thine passions.—For, though a
 them attacks with vigour, yet thee shall repel
 they;—them be not invincible, though them
 shews himself strong. Them darkens the
 mind with the obscurity of their power, and
 haste it to consent to its undoing.—Prevent,
 therefore, betimes, the deceitfulness of pas-
 sion; and let not obedience destroy thou
 by degrees.—So shall thou accomplish the
 warfare of thy life, and establish the tri-
 umph of thine heart.

Be temperate in thine enjoyments, lest
 them proves an snares unto thou; and thee
 be taken in the machinations of thine own
 heart.—For indulgence towards the inclina-
 tions of the heart wilt bring a man to sorrow,
 and the days of their life wilt be shortened.

Alas! that a man do not attends unto his
 thoughts!—For if him dwelleth attentively

on they, she will lead they unto blessing—
But the man which are heedless, go on to
destruction.

- 8 There is some which has found the way
8 to peace—and many there is, also, which
8 * knows not the path to his dwelling.—But
 her handmaids be happiness and comfort.
v Though the way unto his gate is painful, yet
 let perseverance take thou by the hand—her
13 wilt lead thou through the brier, and from
 the snare—and the reward of her footsteps
 are a duration of bliss. In contemplation
13 thee shall see her with his sisters—serene in
 circumfused light, and ever dwelling in per-
 petual day. With she is meads and pleasant
 rivulets. In her land the roses flourishes,
 and the lily are rich in splendour.—The val-
 lies be fragrant with fruits, and on her hills
 are abundance of health.

- Reveal not thee the secrets of thine friend;
 for the EVERLASTING know the heart.—
 Disclose not that whom him have entrusted
21 to thou, for the HIGHEST hate deceit. Say
 not in thine mind, “there be none that hear,
 “ I can betray he in private.”—HE hear all
 thy speech. Keep it, then, from thy power
 to be guilty—put far from thou the oppor-
 tunity of doing evil.—The ETERNAL wilt
 reward thou, if thee is faithful to thy friend.

Stretch not out thy hand to vengeance, nor leave upon thy neighbour the tokens of revenge. Let he receive peace whom have done thou wrong—it was better that thee shouldst bless he, than that thee should injures thy brother.—For the wounds of words be very deep, and a bitter speech cuttest to the soul.

Finally, let mercy be exalted at thine right hand; and let compassion be as a robes unto thy loins.—So shall thee have many friend; and God, that be above all, shall reward thee.

CHARACTER

of

ANTIOPE,

the Daughter of Idomeneus, King of Saléntum.

Antiope art gentle, most unaffected, and 13
 prudent. Her hands despises not labour. She
 foresee things at a distance. Her provide
 against all contingency. He know when it be 12
 proper to be silent. Him act regularly, and
 without an hurry. It art continually employ- 25
 ed, but never embarrassed; because they do
 every things in their due season. The good 12

11 s order of her father house am her glory. It
 add a greater lustre to them, than its beauty.
 7 Though the care of all lies upon she ; and
 she art charged with the burden of reproving,
 refusing, retrenching, (things who makes al-
 12 most all other woman hated) her have ac-
 quired the love of all the household : and
 this, because them finds not in she, either
 24 passion, nor conceitedness, nor levity, nor
 s humour, as in other womens. By an single
 glances of its eye she knows their meaning ;
 and is afraid to displease them.

The orders she give be plain. Her com-
 mand nothing, but what mayest be perform-
 ed. She reprove with kindness ; and her re-
 a proofs be incentives to do more better. Her
 11 father heart repose himself upon she, as an
 11 traveller, fainting under the sun sultry rays,
 repose themselves upon the tender grass, un-
 der an shady trees.

24 Neither her person or her mind are set off
 with vain, fantastic embellishments. Her
 fancy, though sprightly, be discreet. Her
 never speak, but when there are absolute oc-
 casion ; and when her open her mouth, soft
 persuasion, and genuine graces flows from her
 lips. In a moments every body else be si-
 lent, which throw an modest confusion into
 her face ; and she be almost inclined to sup-

press what her intendedst to say, when she find itself listened to with so much attention.

One days, when her father sent for she, and wert going to inflict a rigorous punishments on one of his servants, her appeared with a air of dejection, covered with an large veils, and speak no more, than just enow to moderate her anger. At first her took part with her in her vexation. Then her calmed her. At last, her intimated to her, what might be alledged, in excuse for the unhappy offender; and without letting the king know, that him were transported beyond due bounds, her inspired he with sentiments of justice and compassion. 12

Thus, without assuming any authority, and without taking advantage of her charms, her wilt one days manage the hearts of her husband, as her now touch her lyre, when he wouldest draw from him the most meltingest sounds. a

Telemachus. ROBERTSON.

DIRECTIONS FOR READING.

The late earl of Chesterfield thought a graceful enunciations of so much importance in the education of his son, that he were continually inculcating this and the like advices.

“Read what Cicero and Quintilian says of enunciation, and see what stress him lays upon the gracefulness of them. I tell you truly and sincerely, that I shall judge of your parts by their speaking gracefully or ungracefully. If thee has parts, thee wilt never be at rest, till ye hath brings itself to an habits of speaking most gracefully; for me avers, that it be in thine power. Thee wilt desire Mr. Harte, that ye may read aloud to he every day; and that they wilt interrupt and corrects thou every times thou readest too fast, doth not observe the proper stops, or lays a wrong emphasis. Ye wilt take care to opens thy tooths, when thee speaks, to articulate every word distinctly, and to beg of Mr. Harte, Mr. Eliot, or whomever they speak to, to remind and stop ye, whenever they fall into the rapid and unintelligible mutter. Ye will even read aloud to yourselves, and tune your utterance to thine own

ear; and read, at first, much more slower *a*
 than thou needs do, in order to correct your-
 selves of that shameful trick of speaking more *a*
 faster than they ought. In short, ye will
 make he your business, your study, and thine *a*
 pleasure, to speak well, if you thinks right†."

Me entirely agrees with their lordships,
 when them make elocution one of the distin-
 guishingest criteria of an man taste and inge- 11
 nuity. Let any one speak but five sentence, 12
 and me will venture to affirm, that an ju-
 dicious observer will be able to form an
 competent ideas of his genius and education.
 Propriety of language, and an graceful man-
 ner of speaking, is the certain characteris-
 tic of good sense and good breeding. But an
 false pronunciation of words, improper em-
 phasis, and an drawling tone of voice, with
 an violation of the common rules of grammar,
 is the sure indications of a mean capacities,
 and an low education. As every persons are 12
 thus liable to expose his ignorance in conver-
 sation, and the daily occurrences of life, it is
 amazing, that a graceful enunciation am not
 more attended to in the instruction of youth,
 and made the most first and most essential ar-
 ticle in the plan of a liberal educations.

In this ages of refinement, when both sex-

† Chesterf. let. 122.

es is ambitious of appearing to the most great advantage ; when external ornaments and ostentatious accomplishments is the supreme objects of attention ; when the outside are set off with all imaginable elegance ; the hair erected into a beautiful structure, and the cheek adorned with artificial tints ; when
 3 the teeth be polished, enamelled, or transplanted ; the fingers taught to use the pen and the pencil, or to play on a musical instrument ; the body to bow, the knees to
 5 courtesy, and the feet to move in concert with the sound of the fiddle ; it be astonishing, that the usefulest part of the human frame, the instrument of speech should be neglected ; and that little or no care should be employed in the modulation of the voice. Yet this is really the case. The generality of
 6 our beaux and belles learns indeed to speak and to read ; but, instead of endeavouring to acquire a easy, natural, and graceful elocution, they mumbles, they gabbles, ye squeak, her lisps, he whineth, it cantest, she falters, they stammer, it flutter. In short, they
 13 falls into the most unnatural and more disagreeable tone, and throw its features into a varieties of awkward grimaces.

As this be a matter of some importance to
 20 them which wisheth to appear agreeable in

conversation, to read occasionally a sermon, a newspaper, a familiar letters, or any other production, serious or amusing, with grace and precision; or whom would be ashamed to incur the imputation of ignorance, want of genius, or education, the following concise rules and observations is subjoined, for the purpose of correcting the common improprieties of reading.

I.

Pronounce every syllables articulately: that is, clearly, distinctly, and fully. For these purpose opens your mouths freely.

The acquisition of a distinct articulations are an circumstances of infinite consequence in reading and speaking. The young reader shouldest be carefully instructed, as lord Chesterfield very properly direct, "to open their tooths." Milton, in his Letter on Education, observest that "us Englishmen, being far northerly, does not *open our mouths*, in the cold air, *wide* enough to grace a southern tongues; but is observed by all other nation, to speak exceedingly closer and inward." 12 13

If this observations was duly regarded, if children was instructed to articulate every

words distinctly and fully, before her am
 permitted to aim at any things more higher,
 13 him would soon acquire an clear, perfecter,
 13 and most graceful enunciations; at least, he
 would avoid a mumbling, lisping, muttering,
 way of speaking, who wilt be inevitably
 7 contracted by attempting to reads on any
 other principle.

II.

Let your voices be soft and gentle, not
 loud or boisterous.

20 A mellow voice, who mayest be improved,
 if not acquired, by exercise and habit, be
 pleasing both in speaking and reading. On
 the contrary, violence and clamour is ex-
 13 tremely vulgar and most disagreeable. Them
 exhaust your breath, and renders your pro-
 13 nunciation indistinct and most inarticulate.
 Quintilian, an ancient writers, speak of cer-
 30 tain orators, which exerted himself so furi-
 ously, that he absolutely *bellowed*. And Cic-
 ero tell we that the oratory of some of his
 contemporaries, were liker *barking*, than
 11 speaking. Homer description of the elo-
 quence of Ulysses, give we an complete ideas
 20 of that mild and graceful enunciation, whom
 every persons shouldest endeavour to acquire.

But when him speak, what elocution flow!
 Soft as the fleeces of descending snows,
 The copious accents falls with easy art:
 Melting them falls, and sink into the heart †.

It mayest be observed, that, on the stage, an sentences spoken distinctly, in a low voices, or even in a whispers, are generally as audible at a distances, as one that art pronounced with impetuosity. This circumstances shouldest be always remembered by those which has occasion to speaks in public. v

III.

Read slowly and deliberately, carefully observing every stop, and every emphatical word.

Childs should be carefully guarded against reading too fast. This faults are the source of almost every other. No person canst reads properly, much less gracefully, if him read in an hurries. His voice wilt be perpetually in an flutters; and they wilt gone on from sentence to sentence with an constant hiatus, like one which have run herself out of breath. s v 23 v

But when him be directed to reads slowly and deliberately, it be not intended, that they should dwells upon every syllables, and pro- v v

† Pope, Il. iii. 283.

nounce their words with an drawling and inanimate languor. There are an mediums to be observed; and that mediums are consistent with sprightliness and energies: as there are differences between walking with grace and crawling along with an motions of a snails.

IV.

p As the whole art of reading depend on the proper management of the breath, use it with economy. Relieve thine voices at every stops, slightly at a commas, leisurelier at a semicolon, or colon, and completely at a periods. In these manner accustom thineself to breathe freely and imperceptibly, as thee proceeds.—At the same time support thy voice steadily and firmly, and pronounce the concluding words of the period with force and vivacity.

A due attentions to the former part of this rule, will enable ye to avoid a broken, faint, and languid tones, which are the usual fault of ignorant and vulgar readers. It will enable we to preserve the command of your voice, to pronounce the most longest sentence with as much facility as the most shortest, and to acquire that freedom and energy, with whom

a man of sense naturally expresses its perceptions, emotions, and passions, in common discourse.

Before a full stops, it have been usual in reading to drop the voice, in an uniform manners: and this have been called the *CADENCE*. But nothing canst be more destructive to propriety and energy, than this habits. It leave an disagreeable impressions on the ear, and gives an languid, and sometimes an lamentable tone, to the whole period. It be an *ANTICLIMAX* in reading; and frequently in direct opposition to the structure of the sentence, who, in elegant writers are generally closed with a energetical expression.

If us attends to the natural tone of the voice in speaking, us shalt never perceive the most least appearance of an cadence. In common conversation almost every man close their period with energy and spirit.

v.

Begin gently. Slide over every insignificant particle: such as *and, but, if, or, as, so, by, in, &c.* and reserve the stress of your voice for words of more importance.

The observance of this rule constitute the first and the essentialist *VARIATION* of the

human voice in common reading, and wilt always prevent an monotony. The variation, who some readers affects, in plain and simple narrative, by *rising* and *falling* alternately, is unnatural and absurd.

It art highly improper to lay an strong emphasis on words of no importance. This faults are very properly ridiculed by Churchill, in its censure of Mossop.

- “ With studied improprieties of speech
 11 Him soar beyond the hackney critic reach;
 To epithets allot emphatic state,
 Whilst principals, ungrac’d, like lackies, waits.
 3 Conjunction, preposition, adverb, joins
 To stamp new vigour on the nervous line.
 In monosyllables his thunders rolls:
 HE, SHE, IT, and WE, YE, THEY, frights the
 soul.”

VI.

Let the tone of thy voice in reading be the same as it be in speaking. Do not affects to change the natural and easy sound, with which ye speaks in conversation, for that formal and unnatural tone, who some people assume in reading.

This fault arise from too great a exertion of the voice, and the habit of extending him be-

yond his natural ability. In common discourse the speaker is obliged to pause, while he thinks, which give him time to breathe. But the reader, which sees every thing before he, has no occasion to think, and therefore is not apt to run on, without intermission, till his breath be exhausted, and the natural tone of his voice are destroyed. To avoid this gross impropriety, let him read no more fast than he usually speaks. 21

VII.

Endeavour to enter into the sense and spirit of the author, and feel what he expressed.

This can only be done by reading deliberately, and attending to the subject. Without some attention to these rules, your reading will be insipid and uninteresting.

VIII.

Endeavour to vary and modulate your voice, according to the nature of the subject, the solemn, the serious, the familiar, the gay, the humorous, or the ironical strain, in which the author writes, and the characters he introduces.

It would be ridiculous to read an interesting narratives with an airs of negligence, to express the warmest emotions of the heart with a cold indifference, and to pronounce a passage of scripture, on the most sublimest and important subject, with the familiar tone of common conversation.

On the other hand, it wouldest be equally absurd to read a familiar letter in a tragical strain, or a production of gaiety and humour with an canting accent, and an puritanical formalities. The voice, in all case, should-est be accommodated to the subject.

“The sound must seem a echo to the sense.”

*Introd. to the Study of Polite
Literature.* ROBERTSON.





A P P E N D I X.

ELLIPSIS.

When one or more words, necessary to the signification of a sentence, are omitted, but which the construction clearly points out to the mind, such omission is termed an ellipsis, by which the sentence is expressed with greater brevity, and a too frequent repetition of the same words avoided.

EXAMPLE.

Prepositions, when connected by **AND**, **NOR**, **OR**, or **THAN**, in a simple sentence, are alike ; adjectives are of the same degree of comparison ; pronouns of the same cases ; and verbs of the same moods and tenses.

The ellipsis may be thus supplied. Prepositions, when (they are) connected by AND, NOR, OR, or THAN, in a simple sentence, are alike; adjectives, (when they are connected by and, nor, or, or than, in a simple sentence) are of the same degree of comparison; pronouns, (when they are connected by and, nor, or, or than, in a simple sentence) are of the same cases; and verbs (when they are connected by and, nor, or, or than, in a simple sentence) are of the same moods and tenses.

PARENTHESIS.

When one or more words (usually included between two curved lines) are introduced in a sentence, more than are absolutely necessary, and which might be omitted without violating its signification, such insertion is termed a parenthesis.

The next, with dirges due, in sad array,
Slow thro' the church-way path we saw him borne,
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay
Grav'd on the stone beneath yon aged thorn.

My dog (the truest of his kind)
 With gratitude inflames my mind:
 I mark his true, his faithful way,
 And, in my service, copy Tray.

———— If there 's a power above us,
 (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
 Through all her works) he must delight in virtue;
 And that which he delights in must be happy.

POSITION.

Position implies a just and natural arrangement of words in a sentence (*a*).

RULES.

1. The subject or nominative case is placed before the verb.

A tear is sometimes the indication of a noble mind.—Jesus wept.

NOTE.

(*a*) The knowledge of position is generally acquired imperceptibly, by reading and conversation. Very few rules are, therefore, necessary to illustrate its nature; and even these might with propriety, perhaps, be omitted in an elementary book, and reserved for a future and more critical investigation of the language.

2. When a question is asked, the subject follows the verb, or comes between the auxiliary and the verb.

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit?—
There is more hope of a fool than of him.

Have you obeyed your instructors?

3. When the verb is in the imperative mood, the subject is placed after it, or otherwise omitted.

When sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

Abound (—) not in thine own sense.

4. When *HERE* OR *THERE* precedes a verb, the subject is placed after the verb.

There rises, with majestic pride, the towering points of the mountains; and there descends, from their summits, a chrystal stream, dashing from rock to rock, till at last its murmurings subside in the silent windings of the valley. Here glide its waters in peace, enriching my fields, and embellishing the prospect from my cottage.

5. The adjective precedes the substantive to which it belongs.

In times past, I contemplated from the top of high rocks the broad river, which, far as the eye can reach, waters the fertile plain. I saw these mountains covered to the summits with high and tufted trees, and the vallies in their various windings sheltered by smiling woods; the peaceful stream gently glided through the trembling reeds, and in its calm surface reflected the light clouds, which a soft zephyr kept suspended in the air.

6. When a neuter verb is used to combine or apply an adjective to a substantive, the substantive comes before, and the adjective after the verb.

The face of nature is charming.

The prospect is beautiful.

7. But when the sentence is converted into an exclamation, the order is reversed.

How charming is the face of nature!

How beautiful is the prospect!

8. The object or accusative case follows the verb and preposition.

The first and most important female quality is

sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly : it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious : it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding : it did not provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

9. Pronouns in the possessive case are placed before the substantive, or before the adjective and substantive which belong to them.

Thy food, thy clothing, thy convenience of habitation, thy protection from the injuries of the seasons, thy peaceful enjoyment of the comforts and the pleasures of life, thou owest to the friendly assistance of others ; and couldst not enjoy but in the bands of society. It is thy duty, therefore, to be friendly to mankind, as it is thy interest that men should be friendly to thee.



TRANSPOSITION.

Transposition signifies a disarrangement of words from their natural order, for the sake of harmony, by which the rules of position are departed from.

A man severe he was.

All our praises why should lords engross?

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste,
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,
Sing heavenly muse.





MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

ERRATA.

Page 114, l. 6th, read vying.

l. 24th, read—factor, from which him hast received no obligation, must needs be an common enemies to the rest of mankind; and, therefore, such an men are not fit to live.

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t to